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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

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The Complete Report of the Proceedings of the Old and New School Assemblies, and the Union Ceremonies, in Pittsburgh, November 10, 11, 12. Published in one sheet of 36 columns. Price $5 per hundred. Single copies five cents. As the Edition is limited orders should be forwarded promptly.

LOCAL NOTICES.

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Hall's Vegetable Hair Renewer.

For sale at Junkin's, No. 44 Sixth street.

R. E. Breed & Co.

Have the latest designs of silver plated ware. Call and examine their variety, at 100 Wood street.

Spalding's Jatamansi

Cannot be excelled as a hair dressing. tf

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With hypo-phosphate of lime, a great improvement; made with the best oil known, it is similar efficacy with palatable flavor and easy digestibility. Sold by respectable druggists. J. Milhan's Sons, 183 Broadway, New York. TF

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The genuine preparation can be had at Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, special agent for Western Pennsylvania.

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Can be found the latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, of silver plated ware. R. E. Breed & Co.

When You Are Depressed

By the gastric, liver and other disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of Ayer's Pills and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling. TTSS

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Beware of bottled dyes in the shape of silver hair dyes and weddings. No. 44 is not only pestiferous and dangerous. Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair, perfectly pure, transparent, harmless, agreeable preparation, is the only agent that will change grey hair to its natural color without risk of any disgusting consequences. TTSS

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The latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co's., 100 Wood street.

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We have just received a large invoicest those dyes, comprising all the popular colors, including Solferina, blue and green and are prepared to sell them, wholesale and retail.

McCLARAN & McKENNAN,
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A large assortment, embracing every variety of recent patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co's., 100 Wood street.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

China Ware.

The newest patterns in dinner tea sets; an unlimited assortment of every article of China ware at R. E. Breed & Co's., 100 Wood street.

The Daily Commercial.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The Speakership—Estimated Strength of the Candidates—The Paster and Folder Business—Half the Old Members After Office.

"Invisible," the Harrisburg correspondent of the Blair County *Radical*, in his last letter to that paper, says: "You would not believe what a change a week makes in politics. The Speakership look-out is quite different from what it was a few days ago. Then a few—but there was a rifling at the idea that Strang would probably lead our Republican Legislature; but beyond that, very little else to connect the concentration upon him. But since things have changed bravely, and the multi-tated surrender of last week is a hand-to-hand conflict to-day. Wednesday Bradford had thought over his candidacy and has withdrawn, it is said, in the interest of Strang. Ackley's death is beginning to be deplored. Jenson and Hall are both said to be 'out.' From various sources I have prepared the following table, and believe it indicates the strength of the candidates to-day:

Districts.	Strang.	Johnson.	Reinoehl.
Allegheny	2	4	
Armstrong		1	
Beaver, &c	2	3	
Blair		1	
Bradford, &c	2	2	1
Chester		1	
Crawford	1	1	
Dauphin	1	1	
Delaware		1	
Erie	2	2	
Indiana, &c		2	
Lancaster			4
Lebanon		1	
Luzerne	2		2
Lycoming	1		1
Mercer, &c		1	
Philadelphia	10		3
Somerset, &c	2		
Susquehanna, &c	2		
Tioga, &c		2	
Venango, &c	2		
Total	26	28	6

"There are 60 Republican members, and 31 are required to make a nomination in caucus. From the table above, 31 have been secured for candidate has a majority. The chances are rather favorable for Johnson. I heard a prominent Strang man say last night that he counted on the 26 claimed for Strang were doubtful. Of the 28 claimed for Johnson 25 are certainly for him. Four of Reinoehl's supporters are said to prefer Johnson to Strang.

"Verbatim says: The usual attention is being paid to the minor offices, and as usual, the old managers are gobbling up the important ones. It seems pretty certain no effort will be made to increase the number authorized by law. So much for the howl raised by the disorganizing Republican papers. Now, since the Legislature is going to repudiate its master's old folder iniquity, it will scarcely look consistent to elevate its leader to the second highest position in the House. It is not the way honest men conduct their own business, and it oughtn't to be the way of legislators. In the House the scramble is terrible. About half the old members of last year are after something. I haven't yet heard of any wanting to be pages, but have no doubt if their combined forces physically as easily as they did their manhood last winter, they would try to hustle the boys out of both Houses."

The Ebensburg *Alleghenian* concludes a lengthy article on "Organ Grinders," as follows: The whole dispute may be reduced to be capable of a very simple statement, and we make it thus: The Republican party being dominant in the State and in the nation, and likely so to continue, elections coming on with every dominant party, to be made the engine of public plunder and corrupt legislation. The most effective way to prevent the two evils named and secure for the future the ascendancy of our party is to rebuke and defeat at the polls the men who favor and support these corrupt schemes. The organ grinders contend, on the other hand, that the persons receiving a nomination through the agency of the regular party machinery should receive the unified support of the party. We shall not now discuss the relative merits of those two positions, but propose the following: The Legislature is soon to meet, and it devolves on every good Republican to do his best towards securing economy in expenditures of the public money and purity in legislation. If the organ grinders desire the attainment of these ends, they ought at the ballot box to heartily support the following measures.

1. The minimizing of special legislation.

2. A much more careful guarding of the unexpended balance of the State's money, now held almost absolutely at the discretion of the State Treasurer.

3. The limitation of officers of the Legislature to the act of 1868.

Will the organ grinders support these points? We shall see.

Another phase of the drawback rascality in the New York Custom House is now under investigation by the District Attorney. These new frauds differ from those previously discovered. In fact the goods on which the drawbacks were claimed were ostensibly shipped, although the packages were in reality bogus, barrels of water, for instance, being substituted for barrels of oil. The culprits seem to be a different set of officials from those implicated in previous frauds, and, so far as is known, no officials are implicated. Their extent has not been fully ascertained. No arrests have yet been made.

Decline in Gold.

The decline in gold is followed by, but from the prices Jenkins & Bro. have been expecting it, and are buying only for gold at the decline. This is why they are able to offer teas and coffees at such prices, and is the occasion of so much public from other houses.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1869. NO. 65.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The Cleveland Second National Bank Defalcation—Agricultural Commissioner's Report—Progress of the Census Question—The Northern Pacific Railway—Important Message from Minister Sickles.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29, 1869.

The Cleveland Bank Defalcation.

It seems that there has been considerable dissatisfaction at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency for a number of months with the condition of affairs of the Second National Bank of Cleveland. Communications upon the subject were written to the cashier after the examinations had failed to remedy the irregularities, and a suspicion arose here that these were not presented to the directors. The examination which was made about the last of August developed a state of affairs very far from satisfactory to the Comptroller of the Currency. Upon receipt of Examiner Whitney's report, the Comptroller on the thirteenth of September, sent a letter of nine pages direct to the President of the Bank, calling his attention to the irregularities. This letter began as follows:

I find from the report of the Examiner upon the condition of your bank on the 26th ult., that the violation of several provisions of the law, to which the attention of the cashier has been called heretofore, still continue to exist, and I have come to the conclusion that certain communications to him do not come under the notice of the directors, on whom the responsibility of conducting the business of the bank in accordance with the provisions of the law properly rests. I therefore address you and through you the other directors of the bank, and hope that when you are made acquainted with the violations noted by the Examiner you will see that it is your duty, in accordance with your official oath, to correct the evils, and have the business transacted as the law directs.

The letter then calls attention to many irregularities, among them insufficiency in the reserve; that several loans were in excess of one-tenth the capital; that some loans were improperly secured; that the bank has borrowed $150,000 of a railroad company, which was very bad policy if the bank had such a reserve as it claimed. The letter then closed as follows:

The directors of the bank have evidently failed to realize the fact that it is their duty to administer its affairs faithfully and govern themselves strictly in accordance with the requirements of law, and have left the whole control of business too entirely in the hands of the cashier, who, though he may be very capable and honest, certainly does not obey the law. It is hoped that the directors will give more of their attention to the management of the affairs of the bank hereafter.

To this letter the President of the Bank returned a most dignified reply, implying much censure at the Comptroller's communication, and defending the cashier with very considerable asperity. The defalcation, so far as funds of the bank are concerned, is understood at the Comptroller's office to be about $45,000. The inroads upon the bank's deposits are believed to be small, but the exact figures are not known. It appears that the cashier showed several incorrect vouchers to the Examiner—one of loans of $100,000 to the city of Cleveland. It also appears from the Examiner's report that the Cashier had control of $190,000 in three per cents in New York city, without the directors being aware of it.

The Agricultural Report.

Commissioner Capron, of the Agricultural Department, will lay his report for 1869 before the President in a few days. It will show that the operations of the department during the year have been quite successful. The whole business of distributing common seeds has been broken up, and since last winter none have been bought and sent out but those of rare or unusual kind. Some very fine results have followed the introduction of foreign cereals. Considerable attention has been paid to seeds of fibrous and medicinal plants, and the Commissioner wishes to continue efforts in this direction, and will ask a small additional appropriation this winter. He has received over one thousand volumes during the year for his library, many of them of foreign governments, and not to be bought or found in this country, and is constantly increasing the various sets of Exchanges in this direction. The documents in connection with the report are all prepared under the superintendence of the Commissioner, and the business of printing and binding is systematized to the very manifest advantage of the report. Congress gave the bureau last year $140,000. The expenses are within this figure. General the name of the people against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and Joseph H. Banning advances to get a Judge Grier, and forty-two other persons as defendants, for the purpose of impeaching the Judge. Banning, directors of said company in August last, was duly served with trial before Chief Justice Chase, now holding an adjourned Circuit Court in this city. The people were represented by Attorney General Hoar, assisted by his deputy, Hammond. The interests of the numerous defendants are being conducted by counsel appointed by several different attorneys. Gould was unable to attend, in consequence of illness, and Fisk because he was a necessary witness in a case on trial in New York. The Court refused a postponement, and the trial was commenced. The complaint and answers of the various defendants were then read, and Court adjourned till to-morrow.

THE ERIE TROUBLE.

Hearing in the Complaints Against Commodore Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The suit of the Erie Railway Company *versus* Commodore Vanderbilt was resumed before Judge Barnard to-day. Mr. Allair, paying teller of the Manhattan Company, testified that the $460,000 and $500,000 checks were paid out of the Erie moneys.

Judge Beach moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that no cause of action was made out. Motion denied, but exception was given, and if in fact the Erie Railway had fraudulently paid out money, it could not sue to recover back its money. He could not see in there was any evidence to support the complaint.

Mr. Field, for the Erie Company, replied that the defendant had left deposits with the company, persisted in saying the Erie Railway owed him nothing; that he had no claim on the road. He got from Drew $500,000 more than the stock was worth, and $200,000 of the payment for it from the funds of the road. The object of the plaintiff now insisted on was that the money thus left with the road should be returned to them.

After further argument Judge Barnard said the only ground on which the case could be maintained was that of fraud and collusion between Vanderbilt and the officers of the company. It seemed to him the company's remedy was against the officers. There was no direct evidence the complaint must be dismissed.

Mr. Field then called Daniel Drew, who testified that in July, 1868, he was Director and Treasurer of the Erie Railroad Company. At that time there were a series of litigations against the company; had no negotiations with Vanderbilt; had no fear of impending suits; bought 50,000 shares from the Commodore in June; told the Commodore he would buy 50,000 shares of his stock if he would consent to hold the other shares of stock he had, and he did consent; bought 50,000 part from (Vanderbilt) $4,000,000 for the 50,000 shares of stock; Mr. Eldridge was to have $100,000 expended from the bank and he (Drew) made to his mind to buy the Commodore's stock for the purpose of obtaining the control of the Erie road at that time he was residing in Jersey City; the Commodore always told him that his money in Europe, belonging to foreign governments, and not to be bought or found in this country, and is constantly increasing the various sets of Exchanges in this direction. The documents in connection with the report are all prepared under the superintendence of the Commissioner, and the business of printing and binding is systematized to the very manifest advantage of the report. Congress gave the bureau last year $140,000. The expenses are within this figure. General Capron's report will be handed to Secretary Boutwell to-morrow.

SUPERVISING REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Edward M. Ryan has been appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York, vice D. McFarland, the person who recently shot Mr. Richardson. The following Internal Revenue Supervisors have also been appointed: Wm. H. Hoey, Fourth District, Pennsylvania, and Wm. G. Herron, Twenty-second District, Pennsylvania.

SUPERVISOR FOR NORTHERN OHIO.

Acting Commissioner Douglass to-day appointed Joseph W. Dwyer Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Northern District of Ohio, in place of Hedges, deceased. Mr. Dwyer has been on duty several months in the Internal Revenue office in this city.

NO MORE MAILS EXCHANGE WITH FRANCE.

On and after January first, 18—, the exchange of mails between the United States and France will cease, in consequence of the abrogation of the present postal convention between the two countries.

SUPREME COURT.

No. 6, original. State of Texas *vs.* White, Chiles and others. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion, holding that the thirty-

bonds, commonly called indemnity bonds, and one hundred and seventy coupons presented for redemption at the Treasury department by defendant, Hardenburg, were in fact the property of the State of Texas, and that the bonds commonly known as five-twenty bonds, amounting at their face value to $50,000, deposited by defendant, Hardenburg, with R. W. Taylor to secure the Secretary of the Treasury on payment of the indemnity bonds, are liable in equity to the claim of the State of Texas to the extent of the value of the indemnity bonds, which is found to be $38,250. The decree is settled accordingly, and Taylor is directed to sell, said to be appointed a Special Master for that purpose, so many of the 5-20 bonds as may be necessary to produce the sum required, and pay it over to the State of Texas, and deliver the balance of the bonds to Hardenburg and report his proceedings to the Court within ten days from the first day of the next term. As it does not appear from complainant's bill that the State of Texas has any interest in four other bonds remaining, in respect of which further hearing was allowed to Birch and Murray, the bill as to those bonds is dismissed. The theory of the opinion is that there was no party to the Treasury Department, but merely an exchange of securities.

In case 190, appeal from the Circuit Court of Northern Illinois, Government was given in favor of the widow of one Moseby for the recovery of a disputed accidental policy of insurance from the Traveler's Insurance Company.

In cases 189 and 195, the United States *versus* Speed & Davies, and same *versus* Robert Floyd, the judgment of the Court of Claims, giving claimants $20,000 each for pork furnished for the army in 1861. The purchases were made in Louisville.

DELMAR BUYS THE INTELLIGENCER.

Alexander Delmar has purchased the *National Intelligencer*.

NEW COUNTERFEIT COUPON.

A counterfeit three dollar coupon of bonds of 1881, the first 5-20 notes, was received at the Treasury to-day, having been paid in Boston and forwarded to Washington. A fifteen cent note and two twenty-five cent notes were also received, which were not stamped with the seal required to be put on at the Department.

RESULTS OF MR. BURLINGAME'S MISSION SATISFACTORY.

Mr. Burlingame several weeks ago authorized a gentleman who has just returned from Europe, to make the statement that on constant reports of the dissatisfaction of the Chinese Government with his mission originate in China among those who are opposed, on commercial and other grounds, to the policy of that Government. His diplomatic conduct has been in entire accord with it, and has therefore received the entire approval. His mission will be extended two years. In February he will probably proceed from Berlin to St. Petersburg. He also stated that the results of his mission would be a complete international triumph for China, and place her among the first commercial nations of the world.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Opening of the French Chambers—Speech of Napoleon from the Throne—The Will of the People Must be Made Known—France Wants Liberty with Order—A More Direct Participation of the Nation in Its Own Affairs—The Scene in the Chamber—Rochefort's Name Received with Hisses—The "Times" on French Politics—Pastoral Letter from Archbishop Cullen Against Fenianism—Death of Madame Grisi.

Speech of Emperor Napoleon.

PARIS, November 29.—The session of the Senate and Corps Legislatif was reopened to-day with great ceremony by the Emperor, who delivered his speech from the throne. It was hoped the Empress might possibly return in time to take part in the ceremonies, but she has not yet reached Paris. The Emperor said: It is not easy to establish regular and peaceful liberty in France. For months past society seemed to be menaced by subversive passions, and freedom compromised by the excesses of the press and of public assemblages; but common sense has already properly judged these culpable exaggerations, which, after all, have served but to prove the solidity of the edifice founded by popular suffrage. But this uncertain nty and trouble must last no longer. The will of the people must be made known. France wants liberty with order—order, I answer. Help me, Messieurs, to secure liberty. Between those who would change all and those who would grant nothing, a glorious course may be chosen.

The Emperor then referred to the *Senatus Consultum* of September last, which, he said, he had proposed with the purpose of inaugurating a new era of conciliation and progress. It was the task of the Chambers to aid him in carrying out the plan. He proceeded to enumerate the principal reforms which were to be made. He pronounced the situation of the country satisfactory, and declared that the more he was ready, however, to grant reforms, the more it was his duty to maintain the principles of the Constitution.

The relations of France with foreign powers were friendly, and he expressed a hope for lasting peace. The Emperor continued as follows: We have reason to be proud of our epoch. The new world suppresses slavery; Russia frees the serfs; Rome, Italy and Spain take possession; the Bishops are meeting in Rome for wise and conciliatory purposes; the progress of science draws nations closer to each other. North America unites the Atlantic and Pacific, everywhere capital and intelligence combine to connect by the electric lines the nations. France and Italy will soon be joined by a tunnel through the Alps, and the Suez canal has already united the Mediterranean and Red Seas. The European family, therefore, has only to proceed further to find a safe example to be followed in consulting the will of the people. Some say this objection shows that the writer fails to appreciate the importance of the question. Third. That the construction, maintenance and operation of the telegraph can be performed cheaper by a private corporation than by the general government.

Fourth. That the profitableness of the telegraph is closely analogous to that of the mail, which can be carried on at a cheaper rate, and more cheaper and better than by a private company, because the government can afford to lose by the Postoffice, by the union of the two systems, being only in proportion to the ratio of the increase of the letter and message traffic.

Fifth. That a system under which lines are constructed, maintained and operated by a private company, under the general control of the Postoffice Department, subject to the competition of all the lines in Great Britain, the adoption of which time it will be relieved by other volunteers.

An engagement lately took place at San Jose, on the Puerto Principe and Nuevitas Railroad. The town was garrisoned by eighty Catalonian volunteers. The insurgents were commanded by Bembeta (quesada. The insurgents made an attack on the Spanish fort. Eighteen volunteers advanced to meet them and were captured. The insurgents numbered 1,500, but failed to capture the fort. The reported losses are thirty-four Cubans and several Catalonians killed.

THE REFORMED CHURCH

Proceedings of the General Synod.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.—In the General Synod of the Reformed Church today, the presence of Rev. Dr. Stork, Commissioner from the Lutheran General Synod, was announced.

In the afternoon session much of the time was occupied in discussions of the proper disposal of other items of the report of the Committee on Minutes of distant Synods. The occasion of a prolonged discussion was the case of a certain gentleman who believed himself wronged by his district Synod, which was finally referred to a special committee. Rev. Dr. Stork addressed the Synod as a delegate from the Lutheran General Synod, expressing the kind wishes of that body.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

An Explanation of the Proposed System by Hon. G. G. Hubbard, of Boston, Mass.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The *Pittsburgh Quarterly Trade Circular* for September is devoted to the consideration of a Government Postal Telegraph, which it declares to be the most important measure of domestic propriety originated and urged as a private speculation." As the writer of the article does not give the distinctive features of the postal telegraph system, I ask the favor of a place in your columns to explain the system and to reply to some of the objections made to it.

The postal telegraph system recommended for adoption to the last Congress by the Postmaster General, and a bill reported by the Senate Committee on Postoffices, "to establish a postal telegraph system," based on the following propositions:

First. That Congress, under the provisions of the Constitution authorizing it to establish postroads, may connect by telegraph between the several States, has full power over the transmission of correspondence by telegraph.

Second. That the telegraph is subject to the correspondence, the finances, and every branch of business which transmits or refuses to transmit words for hire, in which a million of persons every individual in our land, is too important a trust to be delegated to or assumed by a private corporation, having no interest, incharted under the general laws of a State, and irresponsible to any State Government.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1869.

GOLD yesterday dropped to 21 7-8 and left off at 22. These are the lowest quotations almost within the memory of the present generation! What next?

THE great trunk railway lines between the west and tide water, the Baltimore and Ohio excepted, have, it is said, agreed upon an increased rate of freight charges. First class freight from New York to Chicago will be $1 50 per hundred pounds, which is less than last year by about fifty cents.

THE New York *Herald* thinks that Congress is the proper body to take the management of our railroads in hand; that it might "pass laws against the consolidation of railroad companies for fraudulent purposes, and that it could fix a minimum price per mile of each road to regulate the amount of capital stock." That some general legislation is required to protect our internal commerce against such schemes and combinations as have disordered and been a nuisance in the business world, more especially within the past year, must be conceded on all hands. For such legislation Congress undoubtedly has authority under the Constitution; and the frequent utterance of sentiments favorable to such a course cannot have escaped those who have done most to provoke it.

CITY COUNCILS held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. In Select, nothing of importance transpired. In the Common branch, the action of Select, in taking from the Retrenchment and Reform Committee the investigation in regard to alleged irregularities in supplying the city with water pipes, and placing it in the hands of a special committee, came up for concurrence. On the motion to concur, a very pointed discussion ensued, during which Hon. JOHN P. PENNEY, Capt. B. W. MORGAN and others took strong grounds against the action of Select, which they denounced as an attempt to shut the mouths and tie the hands of the Retrenchment and Reform Committee, and give the case to Mr. SMITH into the hands of a whitewashing committee. These gentlemen declared, in very emphatic language, that the people demanded a full and honest investigation, and that any attempt to smother up the alleged irregularities, or hinder the committee from proceeding, would call down upon the offending members the indignation of their constituents. These speeches seemed to have had a very salutary effect. When the vote was taken, the action of Select Council was unanimously repudiated, and the resolutions as submitted by the Retrenchment and Reform Committee, to enable *them* to proceed with the investigation, were indorsed without a dissenting voice. This was certainly a great triumph for the committee. It remains to be seen whether the Select Council will allow this investigation to proceed in the manner suggested by the Reform Committee. The new market house project went through finally, but the water question is still held in abeyance, not having been reached.

THE tone of the Republican press of our State on the subject of Legislative Economy and Reform affords gratifying proof of a healthy public sentiment. The people are right. Why, then, it may be asked, should apprehension be felt that corrupt men will obtain the control, and Economy and Reform be defeated? The answer is, because the people are betrayed by the leaders, who, with the "unexpended balance" at their command, rely, as heretofore, on *buying their way through*. Of the use of money and the freer use of promises, in organizing the Legislature and filling the offices at its disposal, for several years past, there is no sort of doubt. The leaders make up their "slates" in advance, then form their combinations and make their bargains. Mr. CAMERON was made Senator by deliberate purchase. His "slate" was "put through" by the use of money, just as the editor of the *Beaver Radical* defiantly boasts the MACKEY "slate" is going to be "put through" in January next. Of the particulars of the purchase and sale, whereby the Legislature of that year was organized, and Mr. CAMERON made Senator, it would not be profitable to speak at length now, except to expose the practices of the leaders who are engaged in "putting through" what the editor of the *Radical* styles the "MACKEY slate." Such an exposure may become necessary; if it should, we promise to hew to the line, let the chips fall where they will. In the meantime, Republicans who so much desire to see their party and public affairs at Harrisburg redeemed from corrupt and corrupting influences, should instruct their Representatives on the necessity of smashing "slates," and putting down slatemakers. When men unblushingly proclaim that they have made up a "slate," as does the editor of the *Radical*, it is high time to let them know that all of the "unexpended balance" is not enough to buy it through.

AN ESSENTIAL AID TO INDUSTRY.

Discussing the technical education of workingmen, the New York *Times* alludes to the fact that, until the last ten or twelve years, England was far ahead of her continental competitors in the staple branches of manufacturing industries, and explains the manner in which she is being gradually supplanted by the iron works of the Rhine and Meuse, and the factories of Rouen. The secret of the success of the latter, it is asserted, is to be found in the well organized system of technical education which prevails in the Southern provinces of Belgium, in Prussia, and in the manufacturing departments of France. The English Government and English capitalists are paying for their negligence in this respect. The language of the *Times* is so pertinent at this point that we make an extract:

> "For a long time the primary education in England has, of course, acted as a powerful auxiliary to the intelligence of her artisans, but it is clear that something more is needed to supplement the ordinary rudiments of knowledge to constitute the true type of an intelligent workman. The battle between capital and labor, which is a necessary characteristic of modern industry, has a tendency to obstruct the understanding of the operative by demanding of him a merely mechanical dexterity at a certain restricted department of his trade. Any latent inventiveness which he may possess has little opportunity for exercise, while his idea of the fundamental principles of his handicraft is likely to be very imperfect. By giving him an opportunity of mastering the relations in which his daily work stands to the laws of mechanics, of chemistry, or of form and contour, you at once make his skill more effective, his labor more interesting, and his life more happy."

The truth underlying this proposition cannot be gainsaid. It is mainly owing to the difference in technical education that American inventions so frequently are displacing the old-fashioned methods in almost every avocation. The policy that withholds the necessary information from workmen in the end impoverishes both employer and employee. In many European governments the evil consequences attending ignorance of workingmen are guarded against by legislative enactments. There are isolated instances here and there in the United States where the good sense of the employer, who is well aware that his property to be safe must not be jeopardized by ignorant or unskilled workmen, leads him to adopt some system which would render legislation on this subject unnecessary, but as a rule, legislative enactment having for its object the better education of workmen is among our national needs. The inventive genius which characterizes American workshops is partly the result of the spirit of independence growing out of a free government, but the rapidly increasing population, and the admixture of foreign laborers are producing their results, and unless in this matter we shall be guided by England's bitter experience in time to devise the necessary safeguard

AMERICAN ART.

The preliminary steps have been taken for the establishment of a Museum of Art in New York. Although the present Art movement appears to be limited to the metropolis, we hope, and are inclined to believe that the "Metropolitan Art Museum" about to be established will one day be recognized as a national belonging, and estimated accordingly. We have outlived the sneer of SYDNEY SMITH; we have given authors and orators to the world, but in the matter of art there is scarcely a State in Europe that does not display more of the public spirit which should animate a nation claiming to occupy the front rank of civilization than the government of the United States. Outside of a few individual, and meagre collections, unworthy the name of galleries, there is nothing in the country to-day that is in any manner calculated to reflect credit upon us as an art loving people. This, too, in the face of the fact that we have produced artists whose fame is known throughout the globe, and whose works are to be found in almost every foreign collection, where they are duly appreciated. This is all the more remarkable when we consider that the Americans, as a people, are to-day expending more money upon art than any other nation. But this is the result of individual action—there is no concert of action—no public spirit characterizes the purchases. In the United States alone is to be found the anomaly of individuals seeking to atone for the shortcomings of the Government by vast outlays of a purely private and personal character. The result attending this condition of affairs were aptly described by WM. CULLEN BRYANT in his address before the Art Union in New York the other night. Alluding to the fostering care which foreign governments exercise over art and artists, said MR. BRYANT:

> "What have we done towards founding such a repository? We have hardly made a step toward it. Yet, beyond the waters in the little Kingdom of Saxony, which, with an area less than that of Massachusetts, and a population but little larger, possesses a Museum of the Fine Arts, marvellously rich in the productions of the ancient masters, that of Europe is willing to own that he has not seen. There is Spain, a third-rate power of Europe and poor besides, with a Museum of Fine Arts at her capital, the splendor and extent of which absolutely bewilder the visitor. I will not speak of France or of England, conferring nations, which have gathered their treasures of art in the past from regions overrun by their armies, nor yet of Italy, the fortunate inheritor of so many glorious productions of her own artists. But there are Holland and Belgium, kingdoms almost too small to be heeded by the great Powers of Europe in the constellations which decorate the banners of nations, and these little Kingdoms have their public collections of art the resort of admiring visitors from all parts of the civilized world. But in our country, when the owner of a private gallery of art desires, to leave the treasures where they can be seen by the public, he looks in vain for any institution to which he can send them. A public spirited citizen desires to employ a favorite artist upon some great historical picture—there are no walls on which it can hang in the public sight. A large collection of works of art, made at great cost, and with great pains, gathered perhaps during a life-time, is for sale in Europe. We may find here men willing to contribute to purchase it, but it should be brought to our coast *try* there is no edifice here to give it hospitality."

MR. BRYANT made one assertion that will doubtless surprise the mass of readers, namely, that Rome numbers two American artists to one from the British Isles. Not only in the multitude but in the merit of American artists is there reason to believe that we will one day vie with other countries in the production of works of art exhibiting the highest order of genius. Our educational institutions even now bear favorable comparison with those of Europe; may we not hope that in art, under proper encouragement, we may also one day cope with European States?

KILLING TWO BIRDS AT ONE THROW.

The English steel manufacturers are not alone in the business of forcing our trade. We have shown how in times past they have been in the habit of consigning large quantities of material to their agents in the Eastern ports, at their own risk, permitting the stock to lie in bond until such times as they could obtain their prices for it. It seems that these fears are also taken by the Manchester School, whose disciples even in the dullest seasons export large quantities of cotton and linen fabrics to this country. A correspondent of a London journal, alluding to this fact, says:

> "With regard to our exports of our principal textile fabrics, the Customs returns appear that, in the first eight months of the current year, we sent out 1,000,000 yards more than in the corresponding period of 1868. There are nearly 40,000,000 yards and pounds more than in the corresponding period in 1866. There is a very large increase in the exports of cottons and linens piece goods."

Now the precise nature of the operations, we append an extract from a circular distributed by a Manchester firm. After referring to the continued "abstention of Manchester fer so unusually long a period in this (the Manchester) market," the circular continues:

> "It is well known that our shipments have not only been enormous, but even more than sufficient to supply foreign requirements, and the only inference that can be drawn is from such a statement (many but manufacturers as others finding it impossible to realize a profit at home, have consigned goods abroad) that an unusually large extent, to foreign houses, in the hope to realize their returns more profitably, and to save them from a loss. If this view be correct, it could appear that the large quantities and extent of stock absolutely bewilder the visitor. I will not speak for France or of England, conferring nations, which have gathered their treasures of art in the past from regions overrun by their armies, nor yet of Italy, the fortunate inheritor of so many glorious productions of her own artists. But there are Holland and Belgium, kingdoms almost too small to be heeded by the great Powers of Europe in the constellations which decorate the banners of nations, and these little Kingdoms have their public collections of art the resort of admiring visitors from all parts of the civilized world. But in our country, when the owner of a private gallery of art desires, to leave the treasures where they can be seen by the public, he looks in vain for any institution to which he can send them. A public spirited citizen desires to employ a favorite artist upon some great historical picture—there are no walls on which it can hang in the public sight. A large collection of works of art, made at great cost, and with great pains, gathered perhaps during a life-time, is for sale in Europe. We may find here men willing to contribute to purchase it, but it should be brought to our coast *try* there is no edifice here to give it hospitality."

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Mr

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

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DEALERS IN

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City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 29, 1869.

The demand for loans to-day was more moderate, whether from a knowledge that there is little use to apply, or an abatement in the pressure for money which developed itself during the past two weeks to such an extent that the great bulk of loanable funds of the banks, private discount houses, insurance companies, and individual capitalists have been absorbed and placed for the next sixty or ninety days, and large sum at longer time. There is no disguising the fact that at present money for borrowers appears very scarce, and if the banks to whom the legitimate business interests of this community look for accommodations, are too poor to extend the needful assistance to the manufacturing and coal interest, as well to other leading branches of trade and industry, there is little encouragement for capitalists to risk their means in enterprises that have made our city so prosperous and wealthy in the true elements of commercial worth.

—The question of resumption is discussed with marked ability by the various leading journals of the country. It indicates that the public regard is keenly alive to the measure, and however various opinions may seem to the feasibility of early resumption, it is gratifying to notice how keenly the public eye appears fixed towards the event. A late number of a financial publication closes a leading article on this subject in the following strain:

We never found that the people wanted specie for their currency in the absence of resumption. Our banks suspended in 1857, and, after a short preparation, did not scatter destruction, they announced a day for resumption. Specie instantly fell to a mere fractional premium, and gold was scarcely to be had at all, and from the day of resumption forward the specie in the banks increased, their deposits and loans increased, and financial affairs improved rapidly.

This is a precedent worthy of study. *It is our opinion, based upon several precedents, that, instead of banks beginning, the Treasury and banks will gain in gold from the day of specie payments.* Still, to prepare the public mind and to stop croaking, Congress should by all means give the President and secretary of the treasury ample power to make it effective action. The good time coming will be after resumption, and not before.

—Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York this morning, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Asked.	Bid.	Closed.
U. S. Bonds '81	113	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '62	113	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	112½	113	112½
U. S. Bonds '67	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '68	113½	113½	113½
10-40s	108½	108½	108½
Gold	122½	122	122

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Nov. 27, Nov. 29. Adv. Dec.

Gold	124	122	2
U. S. Bonds, 1881	113½	113½	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	113½	113½	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	111½	111½	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113½	113½	...
U. S. Bonds, new iss.	113½	113½	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	113½	113½	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	113½	113½	...
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	108½	108½	...

—The New York *Herald* of yesterday (Sunday) refers to the gold market as follows: In the forenoon the gold market was strong under the covering of the shorts, and the advanced chases on speculative account for a short upward turn, the result of which was an advance in the price to 125¼. From this figure it gradually declined to 124¾, when, upon the appearance of the bank statement showing a gain of near two millions in specie, it suddenly broke to 122½, touching at the close the final termination of a business. The weakness was also attributable to the weekly statement of the imports showing a decrease of a million dollars as compared with the corresponding period of last year, although the total is a million higher than the week before, owing to the special introduction of foreign fancy goods and the holidays for the holidays for the purchase of Gold. Bank were on a diminished scale, but yet large enough to indicate the revival of the speculation in gold.

—The Philadelphia stock market is reported by the *Press* as follows:

The market was active and excited early in the day, but drooped towards the close on adverse reports from Wall street. Reading opened at 97.96, and sold rapidly up to 97¾, in a regular way, and 30 days, buyer 30, and ready firm during the first board, after which it was limited under the presence of sales to "bears" and those who desired to realize, and fell to 97¼, closing at 97¼, and final offering at 97.60. We were in error yesterday in regard to the new Reading seven per cent. loan. It was for $5,000,000 instead of $1,000,000 as two millions of which were immediately taken by the Stockholders, and three millions by other parties. The immediate absorption of the entire issue of this loan at par with the Reading Company is held abroad, and is very creditable to its afore mentioned. At a time when the general impression is that bonds are offered to the public considerably above par, the early lately mentioned as having heavy buyers of this stock continued their purchase to-day, and, as stated yesterday, up to 98 refused to take it off the market, the prospect of "squeezing the shorts" is quite promising. Rumor says that large orders are coming from Europe to purchase, and it is believed that already large "lonas" have been taken on foreign account. Over 20,000 shares changed hands to-day.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

November 29, 1869.	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	1	2	4	6
N. Y. Central	174	174¼	174¼	174¼	174¼	174¼	174¼	174¼	174¼	174¼
Erie	26¼	27	27¼	...	...	...	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
Hudson River	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harlem	131	...	129½	...	...	...	131	...	...	...
Reading	95¾	...	96¼	...	...	...	97¼	...	...	96¾
Mich. Central	129	...	130½	...	...	...	131	...	...	...
Mich. Southern	87¾	...	87¾	...	...	...	87¾	...	...	...
Illinois Central	142	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts.	85¼	...	85	...	...	...	85	...	...	85
Chicago and North'w	74	...	74	...	...	...	74	...	...	74
do preferred	88	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rock Island	103½	...	103½	...	...	...	103½	...	...	103½
Pacific Mail	67¾	...	67¾	...	...	...	67¾	...	...	67¾
Adams Express	85	...	85	...	...	...	85	...	...	85
American Express	58	...	58	...	...	...	58	...	...	58
American M. U. Express	26½	...	26½	...	...	...	26½	...	...	26½
United States Express	55	...	55	...	...	...	55	...	...	55
Gold	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	174	174¼	¼	...
Erie	26¾	27¼	½	...
Hudson River	...	154	...	...
Harlem	131	129½	...	1½
Reading	95¾	96¼	½	...
Mich. Central	129	130½	1½	...
Mich. Southern	88	87¾	...	¼
Illinois Central	142	142	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts.	85¼	85	...	¼
Chicago and North'w	74	74	...	...
do preferred	88	88	...	...
Rock Island	103½	103½	...	...
Pacific Mail	68	67¾	...	¼
Adams Express	85	85	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	17	17	...	...
American M. U.	26½	26½	...	...
United States Ex.	55	55	...	...
Merch. U. Ex.	...	...	...	...

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Silver Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

Wool at Boston.

The wool market continues very quiet, and without any feature of special interest. The demand is confined to the current wants of consumption, and these are not very extensive or exigent. Both buyers and sellers are rather indifferent, and the Bulletin remarks that in the present close condition of the money markets "the former will not anticipate their requirements, while the current low ruling of prices, with small stocks, and hope of a better future in the future, encourage the latter to hold on. But whatever may be the prospect of higher prices before the close of the season, there is evidently no show for any immediate advance. The demand is not broad enough for that, and, judging from present appearances, the wool trade is likely to jog along quietly, at about the present range of values, until the close of the year.

What little demand there is runs principally upon fine wool, both fleece and pulled, for the choice lots buyers are not offering up to the views of dealers, and some of the latter are not offering their stocks of this grade freely at current low prices. Medium domestic fleeces are scarce and mostly nominal. Coarse Western wools are dull and lower. Combing and delaine are less active, but without quotable change. Foreign fine wools are being more freely at the present low rates of gold.

The sales of domestic have been fair and foot up about 90,000 lbs at a range of 63@72c for fleece, and 60@65c for the various grades of pulled.

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Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.

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J. P. PEARS. B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
E. S. CAMPBELL. J. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

GLASS. GLASS.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASS WARE.

ALSO, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER GLASS, 12 and 20 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S.—In consequence of the increasing demand for FRUIT JARS, making the form the manufacture of them a Specialty, we have increased our facilities for manufacturing the same, and are now prepared to fill orders promptly. Also, Glass Shades for Lamps, Globes, Chimneys, &c., &c. Orders solicited.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, November 29, 1869.

Business continues dull in our general markets, and no improvement is looked for, unless there should be a rise in the river, which would considerably revive trade. For some time past both dealers and consumers have been buying very sparingly. Breadstuffs and grain continue dull. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We quote fair to choice at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl, and extra in retail way at $3 75@4 00 ₱ bbl. There is a fair supply on the market.

APPLE BUTTER—Prices range from 70@80c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll sells at 32@35c ₱ lb, and a choice fancy brand at 37c ₱ lb. Common grades are nominal in price from 25@30c ₱ lb.

EGGS—We quote at 30@32c per dozen for choice fresh. The demand is moderate with but light receipts.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is but little demand. No new stock or for sale except in small quantities sufficient to guide. We quote new sugar cured shoulders at 17½c. Dried beef plain sugar cured 28c. Lard in tierces 14½@15c, and in buckets 15@15½c ₱ lb. Mess pork ₱ bbl $32 75@33 00.

CORNMEAL—Sales of good to choice at $1 05@1 05 ₱ bush.

CRANBERRIES—We quote fair to extra cultivated at $12@13 00 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Prices run from $6 00@8 50 ₱ bbl as to quality. The receipts are liberal.

CHICKENS—The market is quiet and firm. We quote Western Reserve at 18c; Hamburg at 18c; Ohio Factory at 18c; Ohio Goshen at 20c; New York Goshen at 21c; Sweitzer 20@22c, and Limburger at 20c.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $15@21 ₱ ton, as to quality.

PEEAR—Sales at $12@14 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Sales at 2½@3c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote new dried apples at 7c ₱ lb; dried peaches at 11@12c ₱ lb for halves, quarters and eighths, and pared 18@20c ₱ lb. We quote peaches at $2 ₱ bushel, and blackberries at 15@16c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Unchanged. We quote No. 1 at $1 62@1 65, and No. 2 $1 05 ₱ gallon.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—Dressed—The receipts are light and selling in a retail way at $1 50@2 50 ₱ cwt.

POTATOES, GAME, ETC.—The offerings by the cargo at 50@55c ₱ pair as to quality; dressed chickens 12@13c ₱ lb; dressed turkeys 16@18c; dressed ducks 16c ₱ lb; dressed geese 12c @ 60 cents; quails ₱ dozen $2 75@3 00; wild ducks ₱ dozen $3 00@3 50, and venison saddles at 25c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 85c@$1; shorts at $1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 75@2 00, as to quality ₱ cwt.

ONIONS—Market dull, with sales of good to choice at 75@90c ₱ bush.

POTATOES—There is some inquiry from store at 85@90c ₱ bush for peachblows. Sales in a retail way from country wagons at 80@90c ₱ bush. Jersey sweets are scarce and a choice article commands $5 25@5 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—There is a fair demand, and market firm at 55c@$1 for No. 1 geese feathers, and for good to prime 35@50c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ bbl, and to the trade at $1 90 ₱ barrel.

WHISKEY—We quote highwines at $1 05; common rectified $1 06; proof rectified at $1 10; corn whisky $1 75; old Monongahela, three years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three yearsold, $2 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are held at $3@4 ₱ gallon, and finally nominal prices, varying from $5 00@6 00 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Sales in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ bbl, and to the trade at $1 90 ₱ barrel.

WHISKEY—We quote highwines at $1 05; common rectified $1 06; proof rectified at $1 10; corn whisky $1 75; old Monongahela, three years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three yearsold, $2 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are held at $3@4 ₱ gallon, and finally nominal prices, varying from $5 00@6 00 ₱ gallon.

APPLE BUTTER—Prices range from 70@80c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll sells at 32@35c ₱ lb, and a choice fancy brand at 37c ₱ lb. Common grades are nominal in price from 25@30c ₱ lb.

EGGS—We quote at 30@32c per dozen for choice fresh. The demand is moderate with but light receipts.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is but little demand. No new stock or for sale except in small quantities sufficient to guide. We quote new sugar cured shoulders at 17½c. Dried beef plain sugar cured 28c. Lard in tierces 14½@15c, and in buckets 15@15½c ₱ lb. Mess pork ₱ bbl $32 75@33 00.

CORNMEAL—Sales of good to choice at $1 05@1 05 ₱ bush.

CRANBERRIES—We quote fair to extra cultivated at $12@13 00 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Prices run from $6 00@8 50 ₱ bbl as to quality. The receipts are liberal.

CHICKENS—The market is quiet and firm. We quote Western Reserve at 18c; Hamburg at 18c; Ohio Factory at 18c; Ohio Goshen at 20c; New York Goshen at 21c; Sweitzer 20@22c, and Limburger at 20c.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $15@21 ₱ ton, as to quality.

PEEAR—Sales at $12@14 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Sales at 2½@3c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote new dried apples at 7c ₱ lb; dried peaches at 11@12c ₱ lb for halves, quarters and eighths, and pared 18@20c ₱ lb. We quote peaches at $2 ₱ bushel, and blackberries at 15@16c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Unchanged. We quote No. 1 at $1 62@1 65, and No. 2 $1 05 ₱ gallon.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—Dressed—The receipts are light and selling in a retail way at $1 50@2 50 ₱ cwt.

POTATOES, GAME, ETC.—The offerings by the cargo at 50@55c ₱ pair as to quality; dressed chickens 12@13c ₱ lb; dressed turkeys 16@18c; dressed ducks 16c ₱ lb; dressed geese 12c @ 60 cents; quails ₱ dozen $2 75@3 00; wild ducks ₱ dozen $3 00@3 50, and venison saddles at 25c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 85c@$1; shorts at $1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 75@2 00, as to quality ₱ cwt.

ONIONS—Market dull, with sales of good to choice at 75@90c ₱ bush.

POTATOES—There is some inquiry from store at 85@90c ₱ bush for peachblows. Sales in a retail way from country wagons at 80@90c ₱ bush. Jersey sweets are scarce and a choice article commands $5 25@5 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—There is a fair demand, and market firm at 55c@$1 for No. 1 geese feathers, and for good to prime 35@50c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ bbl, and to the trade at $1 90 ₱ barrel.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Brilliant Oil Works	1,676	Fisher Bros	253
S. Goodwin	96	Wallace & Co	50
W. J. Kountz	480	Penbody, A. B. & Co	55
Union Refinery	480	Lawson & Co	80
Union Refinery	480	C. F. Palmer & Co	55
Fisher Bros	240	Rees & Co	50
Eagle Refinery	180		
Total			4,554

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Works, 251 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Co, 621 bbls refined to Wardwell, Hoyt & Co, New York.

Lockhart, F & co, 51 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Refining Co, 369 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

P. M. Fiser, 186 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co 272 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Fenwick & Beeson, 110 bbls refined, to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Fairview Refinery, 50 bbls refined to Libby & Clark, New York.

Total Shipments Refined.....1,955 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

Holdcroft & Co 200 bbls refined to Chas Loring, Philadelphia.

Fairview Refinery, 650 bbls refined to Chas Loring, Philadelphia.

Fairview Refinery, 700 bbls tar to Libby & Clark, New York.

Total Shipments Refined.....1,550 bbls

Total shipments Tar.....700 bbls

IRON.

IRONTON, OHIO.

The prices of metal, says the *Journal*, continue firm, with a good current demand. Sales are generally in small lots. Holders seem not to be much troubled for want of buyers. Receipts for the week 800 tons; shipments 550 tons. We quote:

Foundry, No. 1 H. B.	$44 00@48 00
Foundry, No. 2 H. B.	43 00@44 00
Mill	40 00@42 00
Cold Blast	50 00@51 00
Stone Coal, No. 1	43 00@44 00
Stone Coal, No. 2	39 00@41 00

The market for bar is unchanged—a good demand existing for the Brilliant brand. Rates of common 3½c. Nails are in good demand at $4 50 for 10d, and the Belfont Works allow none to remain on hand.

The furnaces are generally winding up their cooling jobs. Wood chopping is going on extensively, at about the rates which held last year. Transportation to Wheeling and Pittsburgh in active demand—holders of metal watching out for chances to ship. W. D. Kelly & Sons are getting out brick for a foundation for a hot blast, which is to be put up at Grant furnace. J. W. Coulter, late owner of Limestone furnace, resigned, and Eggleston B. Lodwick was appointed to run out the present blast and sell the furnace and lands.

BOSTON.

The market for pig iron continues very dull, with a general desire to realize, and prices for large lots have rather a downward tendency. Stocks are quite liberal. American iron is in both moderate supply and demand. Manufactured iron is generally quiet, and without much quotable change. The *Bulletin* quotes Scotch pig unsettled, with sales of leading brands of No. 1, in small lots for consumption, at a range of $36 00@42 00 ₱ ton, including Gartsherrie at $41 00 and Coltness at $42 00. American is in moderate demand and quiet, with sales of retail lots at $38 00@43 50 ₱ ton, for the different numbers. Charcoal pig is selling at $45 00@55 00 ₱ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is firm, with sales of English and American, from store, at 3½@3½ ₱ ton for common, and 3½@4c for refined. Rails are in good demand, with sales at $57@62 ₱ ton, gold, for English, and $78@79 ₱ ton currency for American. Old rails are selling, ex ship, at 85@90 ₱ ton, currency. Cast steel is selling at 18@23c ₱ lb for English, and 18@23c for American. Boiler plate is selling at 7½@8c ₱ lb for Ordinary, 9@9½c for C No. 1, and 8c ₱ lb for common and tank. Russia sheet is plenty, with sales of different numbers at 16½@18c ₱ lb gold. English and American are quiet and selling at 5@6c ₱ lb. Nails are in moderate demand, with sales of cut at 4½@5c ₱ lb for assorted sizes. Old iron is in steady demand, with sales at $1 20@1 45 ₱ 100 lbs for cast and $1 50@1 75 for scrap, the outside rate for No. 1 wrought.

Sheep Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARK DROVE YARDS, HESTONVILLE, Pa., November 29, 1869.

Seven thousand sheep arrived at the Park Drove Yard, West Philadelphia. Good are bringing from four to five cents. A few extra heavy fed sold at a fraction over five cents, common from $1 25 to $2 25.

A.

CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS. B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
E. S. CAMPBELL. J. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

GLASS. GLASS.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASS WARE.

ALSO, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER GLASS, 12 and 20 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S.—In consequence of the increasing demand for FRUIT JARS, making the form the manufacture of them a Specialty, we have increased our facilities for manufacturing the same, and are now prepared to fill orders promptly. Also, Glass Shades for Lamps, Globes, Chimneys, &c., &c. Orders solicited.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 122.

NEW YORK, November 29—P. M.

GENERAL DEPRESSION.

The decline in gold, with its attendant depression in all directions, was the great feature in financial and commercial circles to-day. Governments and stocks sympathized, the produce markets depressed and values unsettled, and there was a general indisposition to enter into new engagements in the line of merchandise, in consequence of the general impression that the gold premium would touch a lower point on the large supply of coin to come on the market in December and January. Late in the day the street was filled with rumors that the Secretary would amend his December programme by decreasing the gold sales. These rumors could not be authenticated, and originated with speculators in the gold room and Stock Exchange, whose interests suffered by the decline. They had considerable influence, however, on the market, and checked the downward course of values for the time being. Lockwood & Co. resume business on Wednesday.

MONEY.

Money, which was very active during the morning at 7@7 per cent, became very active as the day advanced, and before 2 P. M. was stated at 7 per cent. on call, with many outside loans. There were exceptional loans to Government bond dealers at 5 per cent. Discounts 10@12 per cent. The banks are still sensitive to the West and South, and one institution sent $200,000 to Louisville and New Orleans.

STERLING

Advanced to 109¾, and dull.

GOLD

Were active and decidedly lower; opened at 123, fell to 122¾, advanced to 123¾, closing at 122. Clearances $21,550,000. Carrying rates 6@7 ₱ cent.

GOVERNMENTS

Have declined, but closed steady and ¼@¾ ₱ cent. lower for the day. Sales were heavy, and large lots were free sellers to-day. Coupon '81, 113@113½; do '62, 113@113½; do '64, 111@111½; do '65, 113@113½; do '65, new 112@112½; do '67 113@113½; do '68 113@113½; currency sixes 112@112½; 10-40s 108@108½.

SOUTHERN STATE SECURITIES

Weak on old Tennessees, with sales at 73@73¼, and 65@67 on new; Virginia at 59@60; North Carolina steady at 30 for new issue, and special tax sold at 29@30; Missouri is firm at 91, and Alabama sold at 90.

THE STOCK MARKET

Was dull and excessively heavy throughout the afternoon. There were occasional spurts of firmness, but at the close the bankers and brokers had the greater part day for almost the entire list. Rock Island alone was firm. The commission of Chicago and North Western directors having in charge the declaral on of the next dividend, adjourned over to Wednesday without making public the result of their deliberations.

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton, 56½; Cumberland, 26. Western Union Telegraph, 34; Quicksilver, 43½; Mariposa, 7½; preferred, 18½; Atlantic Express, 85; Wells Fargo, 17½; American, 26½; United States, 85; Pacific Mail, 67. New York Central, 174; Erie, 27¼; preferred, 46; Harlem, 129½; Hudson, 154; Reading, 96¾; Michigan Central, 130; Lake Shore, 87¾; Illinois Central, 142; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 85; preferred, 88½; Rock Island, 103½; Northwestern, 73½; preferred, 88½; Rock Island, 103½; St. Paul, 67¾; preferred, 86; Wabash, 36; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute 28, do preferred 50; Ohio and Mississippi, 36; do preferred, 74½; Ohio and Mississippi, 29½; St. Joseph, preferred, 50.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Boston, preferred, 5; Colorado, 1½; Copper Falls, 4; Franklin, 9; Hecla, 30; Quincy, 82.

Sub-Treasury balances $96,758,494.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 29—P. M.

Flour—Receipts 26,801 bbls; flour less active, without decided change in prices; sales 9,750 bbls at $6 75@8 10 for superfine State and western; $8 00@8 25 for extra do; $8 30@8 70 for choice do; $8 75@9 25 for superfine Southern; $9 00@9 50 for extra do; $9 60@10 25 for choice do. Rye flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $6 00@6 50 for fine and extra. Corn meal quiet; sales 1,000 bbls at $4 00@4 50 for Jersey; $4 00@4 50 for Brandywine; $4 00@4 50 for Western at $4 00@4 50 for Brandywine; $4 00@4 50 for Western at $4 00@4 50 for Brandywine; $4 00@4 50 for Western at

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

CITY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Reports of the City Controller and Gas Lighting Committee—The Defensing of the Market Stalls—Retrenchment and Reform Again—Discussion in Common Council—They Refuse to Concur in the Appointment of a Special Committee to Investigate the Pipe Contracts and Adhere to the Determination to Have the Investigation Conducted by the Retrenchment and Reform Committee —The New Market Ordinance Adopted —The Water Question Again Postponed—Miscellaneous Business.

The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh met in regular session in their respective chambers, City Building, on Monday afternoon, November 29th, 1869.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McAULEY, ... *President.*
E. S. MORROW, ... *Clerk.*

No quorum.

The Council was called to order at two o'clock and the roll called, but there was not a quorum present. At a quarter past two o'clock the roll was gone over again, but still no quorum could be had.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Mr. BURGWIN now moved that the rule adopted at a previous session be strictly adhered to, and that the President declare the Council adjourned.

The PRESIDENT was about to enforce the rule when several members came in, and the Clerk calling the roll, the following were found as present: Messrs. Armstrong, Brown, Burgwin, Colfin, Dickson, Gallaher, Gross, Hallman, Hartman, Herron, Jones, Kirk, Laufman, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, Morrow, Murdoch, McEwen, McKelvey, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Scully, Shipton, Torrens, Walmwright, Wilson, Zeru, and McAuley, President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, approved, after which the business was proceeded with.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR.

The PRESIDENT read a communication from the Mayor containing the credentials of Mr. Frank S. Bissell, elected on the 16th inst., as a member of Select Council, from the Eighteenth ward, to fill the unexpired term of David Holmes, Esq., deceased.

The communication was accepted and filed, and Mr. Bissell declared a member of the Council.

The PRESIDENT then administered the usual oath to Mr. Bissell, and informed him that he was now a member of Council.

REPORT FROM THE CITY CONTROLLER—TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The PRESIDENT read a report from the City Controller. The report contained the names of thirty firms doing business on the city, asking for a reduction of the business tax assessed upon them in accordance with the returns made under oath for assessments.

Accompanying the report were the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to certify to the Mayor for warrants to pay for holding special election in the Eighteenth ward, of bills for grading, etc., Spring and Locust alleys; $175 25, and that the Treasurer be directed to pay the same.

Resolved, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfers of appropriations:

From appropriation No. 13, contingent fund,	
To appropriation No. 18, finance, to No. 7, streets,	$10,000 00
From appropriation No. 18, finance, to No. 7, water works,	5,000 00
From appropriation No. 11, Allegheny wharf, to No. 2, fire alarm telegraph,	5,000 00
	993 55

THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The report concluded as follows:

Inasmuch as the appropriations have been exhausted, it would be well for the Committee to consider the propriety of suspending operations in the Survey Department and also in the Engineer Department of the streets for the month of December.

R. J. McGOWAN, Controller.

The report was accepted and filed.

The resolution recommending the transfers of appropriations was read three times and passed. The resolution for the payment of bills was also passed.

Mr. GROSS stated that the recommendation of the Controller to suspend operations in the Survey Department during the month of December ought not to be adopted. The field work has been suspended during the past month, and the plans are to be made during the winter. The city would lose considerable money and the work now laid out would not be finished by the adoption of the recommendation.

Mr. SHIPTON desired to know if the salaries of the officers would not go on, and was answered in the affirmative.

Mr. GALLAHER said that this was the view of the matter in its amendment and called for the question on it.

The PRESIDENT stated that the question would first recur on the motion of Mr. GROSS to postpone and print, so long as that motion is in order it is necessary to say. The Chair is informed by Select Council, that the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the Controller's report, will meet to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock, when all interested can be present.

Mr. KEHEW thought it strange that the Council should refuse to adopt an ordinance which would result in considerable revenue to the city, much more so than has ever been received from the markets. The sympathies of the Councils should not be with the butchers, but with the city, and every member feeling an interest in the welfare of the city ought to vote for an ordinance which would make money for the city. Allegheny had done the same thing, and a handsome sum had been realized.

Mr. BROWN said that Pittsburgh had once adopted the example set by Allegheny, but it did not work as well as had been anticipated. He thought a rental should be fixed on the stalls, and, if possible, the preference given to the present occupants, but in case they do not pay the rent asked the stalls be given to those who would. This he considered the better plan.

The question on the motion to print was then called for.

Mr. McEWEN desired the yeas and nays, and on the call of the roll the following was the result:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Burgwin, Bissell, Dickson, Gallaher, Gross, Hallman, Herron, Jones, Kirk, Laufman, Marshall, Morrow, Rees, Rush, Scully, Shipton, Torrens, Walmwright, J. Wilson—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Coffin, Kane, Kehew, Littell, Lloyd, McEwen, McIlvaine, McMasters, Meanor, Meyer, Moore, Richardson, McKelvey, Rafferty, Rees, White, Zern, McAuley, President—16.

So further action on the ordinance was postponed.

Mr. SHIPTON moved that when Council adjourn it be to meet on Monday, December 13th, to consider the ordinance. Carried.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY.

Mr. MORROW presented an ordinance giving the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway the right to lay their tracks, with the following streets: Commencing at the present terminus of their track on Smithfield street, near Fifth avenue, along Fifth avenue to Grant street, Seventh avenue, along Seventh avenue to Grant street, along Grant street to Liberty street, and also to occupy and lay down rails for a single track with the necessary switches, sidings and turn outs as specified in the ordinance, provided the 20 day of March, 1869, supplementary to an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway, connecting with Smithfield street at the corner of Smithfield street and Second avenue, and also to occupy and lay down rails for a single track with the necessary switches, sidings and turn outs as specified in the ordinance, along Second avenue to Liberty street, and also to occupy and lay down rails for a single or double track with the necessary switches, sidings and turn outs as specified in the ordinance, along Grant street, from Liberty street to the present 20 day of March, 1869, supplementary to an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway, connecting with Grant street at the corner of Smithfield street and Second avenue, and also to occupy and lay down rails for a single track with the necessary switches, sidings and turn outs as specified in the ordinance, along Second avenue to Grant street, along Grant street to Liberty street, and also to occupy and lay down rails for a single or double track with the necessary switches, sidings and turn outs as specified in the ordinance, along Liberty street, from Grant street to the present 20 day of March, 1869, supplementary to an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway, connecting with Liberty street at the corner of Liberty street and Second avenue, and also to occupy and lay down rails for a single track with the necessary switches, sidings and turn outs as specified in the ordinance, along Second avenue to Liberty street, along Liberty street to the present 20 day of March, 1869, supplementary to an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway, connecting with Liberty street at the corner of Liberty street and Second avenue, and also to occupy and lay down rails for a single track with the necessary switches, sidings and turn outs as specified in the ordinance, along Liberty street, from Second avenue